YORK HIRLL WEDNISDLY, FEBRUARY 28 1807, TRIFTS SHIRT.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The present financial condition of this country in such that is demands the carnest attention of every citizen, is well as every creditor of the government, whether bread or at home. In approaching this subject for the surpose of throwing upon it whatever light we may, aware feeble and indistinct, we are assignated by no

distress, disaster and ruin, for partisan purposes, rging the same to the now dominant Union party, amid the general wreck to instal the administration y in power with all lie rebelions affinations. Its an established rule in the practice of the law of ma, with a gale constantly increasing in violence, nout any change in this direction, that whatever the sective course and velocity of the ship or the storm r be, the resultant is a direct approach of the ship the centre of the storm to each other; and if there so chance in the course or velocity of either, the ship he plunged headlong into the vortex and perhaps. Under such circumstances the prudent and intellibrations will not healists an instant to change the grace of his ship, knowing that any change insus the for better, and, if the change be timely, that it will'ensamely. Let us then imitate the prudence of the change.

he better, and if the change be timely, that it will enter me metry. Let us then imitate the prudence of the hartner.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report used this seguage:—"Strong as is his conviction that we have one for some time, and still are, moving in the wrong fraction, and that nauch of our prosperity is unreal and marchable, his confidence in the ability of the country to the title of a specific in the shift itself? How an the country right itself? If the ship is being steered and itself appealing its unshaken." Right itself? How an its right itself? Is it not the duty of the Secretary to hange the course of the ship at once, or to advise Consess so that they may selze the belin and do what must needs be done? And yet, in the face of this assertion has Secretary thinks, indeed he is confident, that if corman "remedies" pointed out by him are adopted we can same specie payments within two years. With the stances possible deference to him, we are bound to express our belief that this is the most preparerous idea was promuligated by the financial minister of any salion. The "remedies" pointed out by him are reason. The "remedies" pointed out by him are adeappion of the narional bank circulation is the money centre; second, The curtailment of the currency; third, the revision of our tax laws; bourth, the issue of five per cent bonds, principal and alterest payable abroad, in place of the six per cent conds now held there; fifth, the rehabilitation of the custern States. With regard to these remedies we will amount shalt in our judgment the first is of no practical importance whatever to check the disastrous tendoncy; the accord is impossible to any material extent; the lawy, though the most important of all, is utterly inadequate to the purpose; the fourth is puerile, and the little a question of political philosophy rather than of lease.

We have for some time past looked anxiously to see them measures suggosted by Congress, since it would

send opinion, vague and undefined, that the country as go, through some terrible crisis or other before shing specie payments. Here again we, think public aton is wrong. We do not see why a nation produc-ted by serious inconvenience, much less to any distress, so not regard the application of the thinds errow or administrating of drastic purges as very promotive of this to a convaluement patient. We suppose that such at mean the production of the country is made to the convenience of the country is now being subjected to

these actions of the Secretary himself. Let be attended whether we shall be able to work our gold and a great manner of the Secretary himself. Let be not attended to the Secretary himself. Let be not attended to the Secretary himself. Let be not attended to the Secretary by the secretary of the Secretary himself. Let be not attended to the Secretary of the Secretary himself. Let be not attended to the Secretary of the Secretary himself. Let be not secretary attended to the Secretary disposals. We shall some above the the Secretary of the Secretary himself and the Secretary disposals. We hall some above the Secretary disposals. We hall some above the Contract of Secretary attended to the Secretary attended to th

here is so high in consequence of the inflated value of our currency, that is cannot be sold for fitteen pence in the English market at a profit. It may also well be doubted whether we shall be able to work our gold and silver mines, if the ourrency remains long in its present condition.

Will the rise in the premium on gold check importation? Manifestly it will, for the currency price of foreign goods will (unflike the prices of our domestic predicts) advance with the currency price of gold in equal proportion. The reason of this is that the currency of foreign nations is a currency of intrinsic value, while our currency is one of credit value devoid of intrinsic value.

Notingham castle is in ruies, and half Strated a beap of ashes, monarchs and misister must bend. The Reform bill must then pass "through Parl'ament or over it," in the significant words of Lerd Macasier; and that whether the constituencies are great or small."

If the government was necessarily obliged to commit injustice a fresh of the committing injustice afresh to return to the natural and true standard when the moment arrives at which it expects to beaus reducing that debt by taxing the people? If the people have managed to set along five years with an irredeemable paper currency, and by putting a million of men in the field carry on to a successful issue one of the most supendous wars in fishery, can they not survive four or five years longue, with the same ourrency, and by putting a million of men in the workshops and millis, so increase the producing power of the control as to reduce the encorance she to manageable prapor thous? It is not the irredeemable paper currency first has brought the industry of the country to a bundle proport town? It is not the irredeemable paper currency first has brought the industry of the country to a bundle proport town? It is not the irredeemable paper currency first hopothesis of the products of foreign labor, protesting home industry, and preventure the rapid conversion of the seven-the proport in the products of foreign labor, protesting home industry, and preventure the rapid conversion of the seven-the products of foreign labor, protesting home industry, and preventure the rapid conversion of the seven-the products of the products of foreign labor, protesting home industry, and preventure the rapid conversion of the seven-the products of foreign labor, protesting home industry, and preventure the rapid conversion of the seven-the products of the products of the products of the seven-the products of the product

Orawa, C. W., Feb. 19, 1967.
The reports of Dr. Hunt and Hn Michael, of the Geological Survey, on the Madeo gold region, published to-day, says that gold has been found in three different as sociations—in black carbonaceous matter, in reddish acheryoxide of iron and in crystalline bitter spar. From the Richardson mine carbonaceous matter crirected yielded from fitteen to twenty deliarnof gold to the ten. The gold is of dull reddish color.

Report states that gold has been discovered in several other tewnships.

COTTON WAREHOUSE BURNED IN BOSTON.

A small warehouse near Pederal street, containing \$40,000 worth of cotton, was desiroyed by fire early this morning. Part of the cotton was saved in good condition. It was fully immeds

FIRE INSURANCE.

Important Action of the Executive Committee of the National Heard of Underwriters.
The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters held a meeting at their rooms, No. 156 Broadway, yesterday, for the purpose of receiving several reports which are to be presented to the grand convention of all the fire insurance companies to-day.

alarm of our citizens. They have naturally appre-hended, if this great and growing evil be allowed to conhended, if this great and growing evit be almost to contribue and suffer no abatement, that it will become, next to war and pestilence, the greatest calamity that can afflict a people; but they have at the same time been hopeful that the resources of modern art and actence would be fully employed to combat this terrible enemy and arrest its progress. They were encouraged to cherish this hope by the success which attended the scientific efforts made to mitigate and avert the effects of the visitation of that terrible scourge cholers, which so recently threatened to decimate the inhabitants of this city. They could see no reason, providing that equal skill and energy were displayed, why the lamentable destruction of so much valuable property which has so long prevalled in this metropolis could not be equally controlled and proportionstely prevented. The second annual reports of the Commissioners and Chief Esgineer of the Fire Department just published, have, however, done much to dissipate these reasonable expectations. These documents are so inadequate, defective and meagre in their suggestions as to prove very disheartening to the public who support the expense of the organization, and I therefore trust that I shall not be deemed presumptions in attempting at least to make suggestions for the inaprovement of the work so imperfectly executed.

ing to the public who support the expense of the organization and I therefore trust that I shall not be deemed presumplatous in attempting at least to make suggestions for the improvement of the work so imperfectly executed.

As the efficiency of the past department depends almost wholly upon the organization of the board of commissioners, I would respectfully adomit that an interest in which is invested capital amounting to fifty million dollars, sightly leopardized, and represented by men who have spent their lives in the study of the subjects which occury the attention of these officials, ought to have a voice in the deliberations and action of the Beard. The unprecedented number of fires which have occurred during the past year, the extent of the devaluation they have caused, which threatens to annihil at the protective and benevolent institution of insurance and to improverish the merchant, the widow and the explanation are in appointing, through the Board of Underwriters, or otherwise, one or more persons connected with the latter bedy, anthoritatively representing in the Board of Fire Commissioners the combined experience of the insurance probaselon of this city.

Of the fires which have destroyed in this city property valued at several militon dollars within the last two years, the greater portion have occurred in warehouse located in streets adjoining or near the river frontage. The vast and still increasing commerce of this port has direct these extensive structures to repletion with immense stores of cotton, olis, and all kinds of infammable merchandise, at the more time that the cupity of water for extinguishing fires in the districts they occupy has been diminished intended to being increased, and, especially when the plays are in full draught, is found to be totally inadequate to the requirements of the Fire Departments. The present means, which were taid down when a comparatively amail supply when the dhearded manual spersion, the increased height and extent of buildings, and the expenses, which

ment of Brooktyn and that of this city, both should be placed under the control and management of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The operation of extinguishing fires cannot be too neicelessly performed. The clampe, Roense and rhotous proceedings of the old system created an unhealthy excitement, and not unfrequently led to incomfarism. The retention of the practice of ringing alarm bells is objectionable. It was necessary during the existence of the volunteer organization, but is now more of an incumbrance than a utility; for upon the reception of an alarm at a fire station, the message is immediately telegraphed to the watch tower, and then the signal indicating the district is struck, not to give notice to the firemen or police, but to the public, that could well afford to spare the cost of the annoyance, which indeed only serves to direct thieves to a promising field for their operations.

The anomalous position and proceedings of the Fire Marshal in this city are not credutable to our municipal government. He is engaged by a portion of the local insurance companies, and collects a certain sum yearly for his services. He is destitute of legal authority or power, and encumbers, if he does not sometimes preclude, the action of the police in the investigation and detection of arson and incendiarism.

The judicial provisions of the hinth section of the Insurance act, April 15, 1857, authorizing and requiring the General Superintendent of the NewYork Police to make an investigation into the origin of every fire occurring in the city, I am informed, is not only unconstitutional, but at variance with the provisions of the law of 1857, creating the present Police Department. Under these circumstances the Legislature, at present in reasion, should immediately provide for the appointment of an officer legally qualified to investigate every fire. He should be a gentleman possessed of legal attainments, thoroughly acquainted with the law of evidence and empowered to compet the attendance of witagesses, to take testim

lorce, however great, wanting in experience and complete discipline.

A code of instruction, rules and regulations for the guidance of the force should be issued by the Commissioners. It should contain an alphabatical list of the streets of the city, giving the location of the hydrants, the rize of the mains and the degree of pressure of the water by day and by hight. It should also include a contain and its degree of pressure of the cart of extinguishing fires, of which, judging from the grave errors they commit, the firemen are at present satirely ignorant. This deficiency on their part has been productive of great destruction of property, both by fire and water. Namerous instances might be adduced establishing this lamentable fact, but I will limit by citation to three:

At a fire which recently occurred in Fulton street the firemen, unacquanted with the phenomenon that a column or stream of water forms and impels a current of air, which fans the fismes and spreads the fire, omitted, while playing on the front, to protect the rear of the promises. In consequence of the neglect of this essential

OUTRACES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

Besperate Affray between an Rx-United States Recruiting Diffeer and a Sheriff's Peace in North Carelina.

Richnosto, Va., Feb. 17, 1967.

A communication just received gives an account of a flagrant outrage by robels on a Union man in North Carolina, who was formerly a United States recruiting effect, named Massoy, who went recently to Waynesville, to cettle an account with a man named Wilbar. While they were settling the Sherif, Frank Davis, gathered a gang of rebels and went to take Massoy. He saw them coming and ran through Wilbar's dining room to get away. At a short distance from the house the gang fired on him, but missed him. After two shots had been fired he terred and fired one, which missed the crewd, but pessing through Wilbar's dining room struck Milne Underwood in the hip at the front door. Forty shots were fired at Massey without effect. The Sheriff, I understand, says that he will call out the county to take Massoy. If he attempts such a thing there will be a more dreadful time there than has ever been seen. It appears that Massey's only crime was passing recruits for the Union army through the line during the war, for which he now stands indicted. His friends have appealed to the United States authorities for prefaction, and are preparing to defend themselves.

OBITUARY.

this lady, at her town residence in Berkeley square. It appears that having rating to her dressing room after

recently at Jersey, England, from injuries received. He entered the service as ensign of the Twenty-ninth regiment, in 1534, and, after being promoted to various other positions, was appointed Major in 1850, and became Lieutenant Colonel of the river, fourth regiment in 1854. In July of the asme year he was appointed a Captain and Lieutenant Colonel of the Consequent in 1854. In July of the asme year he was appointed a Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in 1853. In August, 1866, exposed Stepney retired on half pay. The mittary services of tacdecased were brilliant and received much notice. He was ingaged in the Sutley (India) campaign of 1845-6, and commanded the Twenty-ninth regiment at the battle of Ferozeshab. When retaking the Sikh camp a mine exploited, blowing him up and wounding him. He nevertheless continued in action until severely wound dby a grape shet, when he was compelled to relinquish the command of the regiment. At the battle of Sobraon he greally distinguished himself; and for his gallantry during the engagement was promoted brevet major, and nominated a C. B. with medal and clasp. During the Crimean war he served with the Cold-tream Guards from December, 1854, to the end of the war, and received a medal and clasp for Sebastopol, together with a Turkish medal and the order of the Medjade, fifth class. In 1864 he was awarded the good service pension of £100 a year. ecently at Jersey, England, from injuries received. He

This lady died recently at Marseilles, France. She was member of a family distinguished for its adherence and faithfulness to the Bourbon dynasty. Her father re-

Green from the tury of the rabble on the same occasion.

Silv W. S. Harris, F. R. S.

This gentleman, known favorably throughout the civilized world as the inventor of the only safe method of lightning conductors, died recently in England. He was born in Plymouth in 1792, his parents being of the lower class of society. He received a good education at the Plymouth grammar school, and studied medicine at the University of Edinburg. After practising his profession with great success for several years he abandoned it and devoted himself entirely to the study of electricity and magnetism. In 1820 he discovered the mode of conducting lightning by means of broad copper plates, and his writings on the discovery attracted so much attention that Queen Victoria conferred upon him an annuity of 2300 "fe consideration of his services in the cultivation of science." In 1843 his invention was used on all of the British war yeasels, and since that time the British nary has never known loss or damage by lightning. In 1850 the decoared received the appointment of scientific referce for the government in all matters relating to electricity, and while in this position superintended the fitting of his conductors to the two house of Parliament, the royal palaces and other public edifices, the last upon which he was personally engaged being the royal mausoleum at Frognore. Sir W. S. Harris was knighted for his services to acknow.

LONG ISLAMS INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Summons for the sounty of Queens will convene on the 26th inst., Judge Armstrong presiding.

Manonio.—A new lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has been organized at Astoria, L. I. The name of the new organized at Astoria, L. I. The name of the new organized at Astoria, L. I. The name of the new organized at Astoria, L. I. The name of the new organized at Astoria, L. I. The name of the new organized at Astoria, L. I. The name of the new organized at Astoria, The resident of the Long Island Railrod, as purchased from \$20,000 to \$40,000 worth of the diock of the Southside Railrod, If the rumer be true we have no doubt that the read will be possed to completion. At present the work has been abandoned.

Bunglass at Work.—The liquor store of W. H. Howe, at Astoria, was entered by burglars a few evenings since, and robbed of cigars and liquors to a considerable amount. A person has been arrested on suspicion.

Han Hum Pocker Fronze.—A few days since Mrs. R. P. White, of Rockville Course, had her pocket picked of a walled containing a small amount of money and a value, bit gold finger ring white crowing Failen ferry. She was on her way to a jewalier's at the time to have the ring repaired.

Bonna Thinvin.—Mr. J. D. Armstrong, residing near queens, on Thorsday last was relieved of a light wagon and (Wo sets of harmens, by parties who are supposed to be professional theires. F. Titus, of Westbury, also had a valuable horse stein the same evening. It is high lime that the residents of Long Island, sepecially Queen county, ostablished a rigitance committee to lank after the residents of Long Island, sepecially Queen county, ostablished a rigitance committee to lank after the residents of Long Island, sepecially Queen county, ostablished a rigitance committee to lank after the residents of Long Island.